FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, March 7.

I was yesterday breakfasting with a Deputy who occupies a high position in the Chamber as an ora-When we were at table, the bell of the outer door was rung, and presently the servant brought in a visiting-card. We read on it the title of a lady of great social station, whose family name is closely associated with the history of Brittany from a reote period up to the time of the Revolution.

"What," asked my friend, "can a person of such quality want with a Republican like me?" He made signs to the servant to say that he was not at home, but then suddenly changing his mind ran into the drawing-room into which she had been At the end of about half an hour he returned to finish his dejeuner. "Well," inquired his wife, "I hope you have had a pleasant time to compensate you for the spoiled repast. What pretext had the fine lady for coming to disturb you?" "A very painful one," he answered; "she was in tears and sobbing; her distress has quite upset me." " Is she young and pretty, that she was able to thus

move you ?" " No, she is a magnificent-looking old lady. Her object in calling on me was to get me to use my influence to hush up an affair which if it transpired will disgrace her family and be a cause of domestic misery. The wife of her only son was caught stealing the other day in the Louvre, and is in detention. She is a kleptomaniac. After she was arrested a search was made in her house, and drawers and presses were found stuffed with those rubbishy articles which are placed on tables at the doors of large dry goods stores to tempt ladies to buy things which they really do not want. She had enough to set up a small storekeeper in trade, and had been evidently collecting them (to judge from the fashions in which they were done up) for nearly eleven years. Here and there among them there was an article of some value. But the bulk of the stolen articles was of the most trumpery quality.

"She was married in 1867, made a sensation by her beauty, and has in her own right a fortune which brings her in a revenue of about 200,000 francs a year. Her husband, as we all know, is very wealthy, and was a Royalist member of the Versailles Assembly. It was he who urged his mother to some and implore me to use my influence in behalf of the thief. She is not interesting; but the husband, although I hate his politics, is not a bad fellow, and the old lady appears to me a most noble being. What she says is that the giddy, racketing existence of a fashionable woman broke down early the nerves of her daughter-in-law, and that she took morphine to soothe her irritability. Its effect on her was to deprive her of the power to discern between right and wrong, and, in short, to obliterate moral sense. The only one of her original virtues which she retained was generosity. She was always giving away money to poor people, and the dowager showed me a pile of letters written to her by persons whose distresses she had relieved. When she first began to steal, she used to go to

tell her confessor of her weakness. He subjected her to what he thought a will-bracing discipline; and then insisted on her allowing him to come and tell her family of her weakness. She was ultimately sent to a hydropathic establishment where remained for some time. When she came back she threw herself into fashionable dissipation The nerves again broke down, and morphine was resorted to. But she did not feel that she was in ony danger of relapsing into kleptomania. One day, however, she went to the Louvre dry goods stores to pick up bargains which were advertised in the journals. When there she saw a lady who was examining lace scarfs at a counter, and who, when the shopman turned his back, took one and stuffed it away under her circular mantle. The eyes of the thief and those of the new-comer met. The former stared at her and went on purloining, while the latter, who was seized with a fit of nervous trembling, rapidly, and as if fascinated by her, followed her example and thrust lace cravats into her pocket and muft. She went home and sat up the whole night admiring her plunder and arranging it into bows and trimming bonnets with it. At daybreak she undid all her nocturnal work and carefully folded and put away the cravats. She found that she was seized with an uncontrollable desire to shoplift, and went on for years undetected. She rereligious duties and had changed her confessor. At night she used to be in a state of terror because pursued with a fear of detection. Good resolutions were made, and for some time kept. The sight of one of the stolen articles always revived the mania. and out she would go to pilfer.

In her last shoplifting expedition she purloined three remnants of ribbon marked fifty centimes each. A number of persons were looking at her as she took them from a table and walked off. When stepping into her carriage she was arrested. A shopman, placing his hand on her shoulder, said, 'You are a thief, madame.' 'Yes, monsieur,' she quietly replied, 'I am, and have been one this long I can't be anything else.' On being taken before the police commissary, she betrayed no emo-tion. I daresay she will be released when it is shown to what extent she is irresponsible, and that she will be placed again under hydropathic treat-

There was an emment doctor present as this consequence of fashionable dissipation was being related. He said that "there is hardly a lady who shades in society whose nerves are not either broken down or in a way to break down." In his opinion all civilized States are suffering from what he calls the modern nearose, but most particularly the wealthy classes, and of them the women. Our nervesting the control of th ons systems grew up, he said, in quiet, jog-trot times and were quite unprepared for the feverish excite ment and racket which steam locomotion, electric telegraphy and the great development of the pres-

What the doctor asserted and opined may well set what the doctor asserted and opined may well set people to thinking. One notable circumstance seem-to be the wart of all seuse of proportion in the re-gard paid to "sensations." The Java voicano, the massare of Hicks Pacha's army, Marie Colombier's indecent biography of "Sarah Barnam," and Emma Nevada's christening, are events each of which has excited the Parisian public in an equal degree. No-body tries to react against the nerve-exhausting in Neyada's christening, are events each of which have expited the Parisian public in an equal degree. No hody tries to react against the nerve-exhausting influences which are everywhere at work. When the Paris eason is over, there is a rush, not to quiet country and seaside places, but to resorts of fashion like Trouville, Dieppe, Brighton, etc., where roulette and, card tables are in full swing in the Casinos. The virtue of patience has died out. People are not satisfied to wait quietly for their turn to see a new play or opera. They rush and strive to be in the crush at the first, second or third representation, although every one knows that a representation, although every one knows that a theatrical piece is always better acted when it has been some time before the public. A pennry of great men is very noticeable all over Europe. Those who overtop the crowd are old men—Bismarck and Gladstone, to wit. Gordon remains great because his life, when he is not engaged in some great work, is one of meditation and solitude. He goes into deserts to commune with his own heart, and to ponder over the ways of God in dealing with the human soul. Nor has he read a newspaper for the last live years, or taken the smallest interest in those even stay which excite the public. Sarah Bernhardt and Marie Colombier are unknown to lum. It is possible that he excite the public. Sarah Bernhardt and Marie Colombier are unknown to him. It is possible that he
has never given a thought to Mrs. Langtry, and if
told about the wealth of the Cabifornia silver kings
he would sincercily pity them for their folly in
bothering themselves with its possession. Ganbetta would not probably have been killed by the
bullet-wound in his hand if nervous power had not
been pretty well used up before it was inflicted.
Glemoncoau frequently complains of the nerveexhausting atmosphere in which he has to slay, and
says that he has not many years to live. The Jews
who used to be so tongh are, to believe Renau, the
victims of spinal complaint, which is another word says that he has not many years to live. The Jews who used to be so tough are, to believe Renau, the victims of spinal complaint, which is another word for nerve-exhaustion. Prince Bismarck is a colossus, but has been for the last twelve years a martyr to that terribly painful nervous affection, neuralgia. His malady is almost enough to explain the burst of temper with which he received the news of the vote of the American House of Representatives. The Quoen of Italy was threatened with metancholy madness. The attempt on the King's life was given as the cause of her depressed state. But the remoter reason was the using up of nervous strength in her strengts to retain popularity and keep the different cities of Italy in good humor with the Honse of Savoy. She had been reared at Turin in the isolation of a Cinderella, and was not prepared for the high pressure existence which she has led since her marriage, Mr. Cobden remarked that the three saddest-looking women he ever saw were the Queen of the French (Mario Amelie), the Queen of Prussia and the consort of the Czar Nicholas. The reason was that they were obliged to go at a high pressure pace which were then out soon and in diminishing vitality destroyed animal spirits.

Every one now who is well off is excited as kings and gueens used to be forty years ago by hearing daily of what goes on in every part of the world, by living a great deal in public, and by having little if any time for meditation and recuperative quiet. Lent, which used to be a time for looking into the state of one's soul and of lying by, is assaming a modern character. Wealthy ladies are just as restless during Lent as in any other period of the year. They werry about graduating their mourning and having it made up to adorn rather than to distingure them; good places are to be secured in the churches in which sermons are delivered by the favorite preachers; fancy costumes are to be invented and prepared for the mid-Lent travesty balls; charity fairs are to be got up; concerts are to be attended; and then there is to be the round of exciting devotions in the Holy Week. The retreats of nine days to convents are becoming old-fashioned. "I made one last year," said to me a leader of fashion, " and I shall never make one again. The food and hours did not suit me. I was obliged to breakfast and dine at a kind of table d'hôte with narrow-minded and sour old ladies who thought all religion consisted in a round of small practices. When the nine days were finished and I got back to the busy world, I felt as if I had in the convent grown ten years older, and it was some time before I was comfortable again in my house and circle of friends. I can't say that I was loss worldy minded or more charitable. I should now like to give free thought a triel, but unfortunately my mind is not self-reliant enough to think freely on any subject."

INADEQUATE SUPPORTS IN MINES. EXTENSIVE PANAGE WROUGHT BY CAVING IN-

UNSCIENTIFIC LAYOUTS. WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 22.—The frequent aving in of mines beneath towns and villages in the nthracite coal regions is is ginning to create much apprehension in the minds not only of mine owners and ers, but also of the inhabitants of the regions; and whether or not they can be prevented is coming to be an important subject for discussion, from Carbondale in the upper Lackawanna region to Maunch Chunk in the

A well informed man of large experience in coal operaons in the Lackawanna Valley said to-day that the colapse is in a great measure due to unscientific and care less mine engineering. The coal deposits lie in veins between layers of rock. Men are at work in the upper vein, others toil in the vein next below, and others in still deeper veins. Heavy pillars of coal are left standng at intervals in the chambers to support the roof above them. In European mining countries engineers cap out the working interior of the mines with great care, and miners are compelled to take out the coal according to the plans of the engineer. The location of the pillars is designated on these plans. They must stand one beneath the other from the top voin to the bottom one, thus giving a firm and solid support to the roof and floors. The giving way of the roofs of mines, thus endangering life and property on the surface, is not known in European mining regions, although the fall of top coal and rock in the mines between pillars is as common as in American collieries. These coal pillars are left standing American collieries. These coal pillars are left standing and remain perpetual supporters of the mine roof. In this country the layout of nine interiors is not so strictly scientific. The miner in one vein selects the spot for leaving a pillar as suits him; and the miner in the vein below lecates his in the same manner, without regard to the places where the upper supports may be. Even the questionable safety thus offered is taken away when a mine is worked out; for then the mine is robbed of its coal columns, which are replaced by props of timber. These rot away in time, and leave the roof of the mine entirely unsupported, to full in at an unexpected time and cause greater or less destruction.

Every city, town, and village in the authracite region stands over a network of coal mine tunnels and chambers. In one of the most populous wards of this city one of these mines caved in recently, demolishing or bailty damaging many buildings, and rendering it impossible for the houses to be rebuilt en their former sites. Different portions of scranton have been visited with similar disasters, and there is scarcely a mining town in the entire anthracite region which has not met with great loss by the sinking in of the roofs of miner. Hundreds of miners have been killed and maimed. Every one of these cavings is traced directly to the result of the careless system of mining mentioned above. Owners of property located over the mines will make an effort at the next necting of the Legishaure to compelmine owners to adopt a more scientific and careful system of operations, and to leave more substantial supports than tunber in abandoned mines. and remain perpetual supporters of the mine roof. In

BEARS IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE TWO CUBS-AN ENCOUNTER IN GREENE COUNTY.

ELLENVILLE, March 14,-The hop-pole cuters and bark-peelers in different parts of this county are beginning early to talk of the presence of bears in unusual numbers in the mountains. Shandakir, Hurley, Woodstock and Hardenbergh townships seem to be th chosen field of these animals this spring. They have emerged with their young from their winter sleeping" places several weeks before they are usually looked for, notwithstanding that the snow is still deep in the woods. The Neversink region sends in the story that a bark -peeler attempted to capture a pair of cubs a few days ago, snugly stowed away in a hollow away with them, when the mother appeared. Thinking that he might outrun her and reach a house that was distant about half a mile, the bark-peeler far been in wrestling. If he overcomes Whister kept the cubs in his arms and ran. The this time Muldoon may be fairly called the chamshoplift, and went on for years undetected. She re-nounced going to confession; but to lull suspicion used to pretend she still discharged her confessor. At

and he put down one of the cuos, holms, to all the would stop with it long enough to allow him to get beyond her reach with the other one. She stopped, but only an instant. Seeing that only one of her cuos had been released she rushed after him again. He saw that it would be impossible for him to reach the house before the mother would be upon him, and he dropped the other cub. This satisfied the old bear. A party of armed men subsequently went in search of the bears, but had not captured them at last accounts.

The Woodstock country is excited over the adventures of four men and a boy with a she bear and three cubs on Friday last. The party was hunting rabbits near the Greene County line. The boy fired at a rabbit he had seared from a brush pile, and at the sound of the gun a large bear came out from behind the roots of a fallen tree. She was followed by three cabs and rushed directly at the boy. The bear was only a few steps away, and the boy fired the undischarged barrel of his gun at her, but as it was leaded with fine shot the effect was only to uncrease the bear's fury. The boy ran and shouted for help. The four men appeared in time to save the ooy, who was neing closely pressed by the earaged bear. The runs of the party contained nothing but fine shot, but the men attacked the animal. The cubs huidled together a short distance behind their mother. While the men were firing into the old bear, the boy carried away two of the cubs. The mother discovered the loss of her cubs at one, and broke away after their captor. She bad received nine heavy charges of shot, however, and was mortally wounded, and fell dead before she had gone many steps.

DOES EDUCATION EDUCATE? To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A remark in one of your recent literary otes on the bad manners of the rising generation en ourages me to say a word on the same subject. There has been a good deal of talk of years about education, and I, being a Yankee, and so aturally progressive, some time since began to adopt the new ideas about training the young. My own father belonged to the old school. He brought up a large family in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and neither spared the rod, strap per shingle. But nowadays that kind of thing is obsolete, and I and my neigh-bors have given over corporal punishment and discipline entirely, and trust to moral sussion in the training of our children. Now the philosephy upon which the new system is based reads beautifully, I must say. It does seem (on paper) as though children had rights of their own, and that parents ought not to take a mean advantage of their superior strength and power to course and nstrain the little ones. Appeal to their reason, say the philosophers, and you can do anything with them. Well, we have gone upon that system now for some time, and it is because the results somehow do not " pan out right," as a California friend puts it, that I write to you for information. Perhaps paternal affection has blassed me as to my own children, but certainly I am not mistagen about those of other people. And what I see all around me is a distinct deterioration in the manners and be havior of the young people, notwithstanding the wonderful advance of educational agencies, and the increased scope of instruction at the schools.

I don't say the young folks are not smart or ambitious. They have lost little in these respects, if anything. But I do say that they used to have some manners and that they have none now, and this I think, though I may be wrong is a really serious change for the worse. More than this, their want of manners seems to grow out of an indifference to anybody but themselves which is painful to see in children, and I am serry to say that this in difference increases as they grow older. We were brengt tup to think much of others and little of our-selves. We were taught to reverence our elders even when they were strangers. We were made to repress and restrato ourselves, and given to understand that the world was not our heritage, but that we had to deserve

restrain ourselves, and given to understand that the world was not our heritage, but that we had to deserve and earn before we could enjoy and possess.

It is all different now. Every boy and girl thinks he or she has a perfect right to look out for Number Ore alone, and this brings bad results. And the worst comes when childhood has passed, and the generation so brought up is settling down. Let me give you an illustration from my experience. A likely had and has in our neighborhood were married a year are. Their future looked bright. He had a good business. They were well-housed and confortable. But they only lived together six months, and now they are the again, with small prospect of reconcillation. I happen to know the causes of this separation. The simple truth is that neither of these young people had ever learned to give up their own way to anybody, and they couldn't bring themselves to feel that they ought to do it for one another.

Now this is a typical case, for scores of thousands of children all around us are being brought up in fact the same domestic unhappiness. People wonder why there is so much divorce in these days, but if they would look at the kind of home training the children get in too many cases, they would not think it very surprising that there is sould be so much "matrimonial incompatibility." As to what should be done, I confess I do not know but there is surely something wrong in the modern theories of cducation and home training, or the results would be more satisfactory. If you can throw any light on this dark subject you will, I am sure gratify many of your readers, and also a perplexed and not a little discouraged.

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BLYTHE WILL-MISS HILL-THE GOV-ERNOR'S PARDONS-ATHLETICS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.-Two millionaires, one dead, the other living, have been furnishing the town this week with a series of court scenes as humorous as anything in Dickens. In the Blythe will ease a young girl is being put forward as the daughter of the dead millionaire and chief heir to his coin, but her legitimacy is dubious; and what casts more doubt on her is the fact that her guardian is an English quack and astrologer. The mother of the girl, a hard-featured Englishwoman of the working class, tried to be dramatic in court, but failed miserably. She acknowledged never having been married to Blythe, but produced a number letters written by him, inquiring about the child. The claim of the opposing counsel is that Blythe's child is dead, and that the girl produced now is a spurious heir. As there are more than a score of heirs, the lawyers will get a good slice of what re-

In the Hill-Sharon divorce case, Sarah Althea, the plaintiff, has been on the witness-stand the whole week. She has held her own against the lawyers. She was cross-examined for four days, but her testimony remained unshaken. In many details, however, it showed that she had a Hottentot's conception of morality and ordinary decency. Sharon's counsel have made a strong point of her use of love potions and charms to win his love. When questioned about burying Sharon's garments in a new-made grave, she denied it emphatically; yet last Sunday the ex-Senator's detectives, in the pre ence of several witnesses, exhumed a corpse in the cemetery and found under the coffin a package containing bits of Sharon's shirt and other articles neatly sewed up in a piece of one of Althea's dresses. Among the witnesses for the defence is the gravedigger who buried the packet. It is reported that the fair plaintiff will be arrested for perjury next

Special elections for Assemblymen in four counties have given the Democrats three and the Republicans one member. The Democrats will not have the two-thirds majority in the Legislature necessary to pass any amendments to the Consti-Meanwhile Governor Stoneman is adding to his bad record by the wholesale pardoning of prisoners out of San Quoutin. One of the latest cases is that of a woman who conspired with her paramour to murder her husband Barbara. She narrowly escaped at Santa lynching at the time, and with her companion in crime received a life sentence. Frequent efforts were made by her friends to get Governor Perkins to pardon her, but unsuccessfully. Governer Stoneman has succumbed to the pressure, and she will soon be discharged

Another newspaper has been started here, The Daily Evening News. Like The Star, recently established, it gets all its news from the morning papers, and makes no attempt to give lively reports of local incidents. It is another candidate for Democratic campaign pap; but there is danger of its dying of inanition before the political supplies are ready for distribution.

The amazing success of the local oarsman Peterin outrowing Lee in a single scull race at Oakland proved a Wa erloo for the local sporting fraternity. Petersen is a magnificently developed young fellow, only nineteen years old, who has gained muscle and skill as a boatman on Long Wharf. There is talk of taking him East this summer and putting him against the best oarsmen, as a preparation for a match with Hanlan. Experts here who have studied Hanlan's style declare that Petersen can outrow the Toronto champion, as he is a far more powerful man with equal skill in the

The coming Graco-Roman wrestling match be tween Muldoon and Whistler on Monday is the chief topic in sporting circles. night It will be a match for blood, as the men are bitter enemies, both having wood the same woman. Muidoon proved successful in love, as he has thus pion wrestler of the country.

The opera craze which has prevailed for a fortover \$15,000 was paid in premiums for seats at public auction. This device was adopted to defeat the speculators. Next week Patti will sing three

The minstrels, after playing a continuous engagement for more than a year and a half, have shut up shop and gone to Portland. Other theatres have done a poor business. Sarah Jewett, who came out as a star, has drawn slender houses thus

CHICAGO.

CITY, STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS-FAST MAILS-LIVE STOCK. (BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNS.)

CHICAGO, March 22.-District representation will lead to at least one contest in the National Republican Convention. Two conventions for the appointment of delegates have been called in the Hd Congressional District of Chicago by rival committees. The disagreement arose from the redistricting of the State under the new Congressional apportionment. One committee claims to hold over, while the other contends that it was legislated out of office. The contest is really between the Logan and anti-Logan forces, and as the State Convention can exercise no jurisdiction over the matter, the National Convention will be called upon to decide between the two factions. The district is now represented in Congress by Mr. Finerty, and contains but a small proportion of Republicans, which is possibly the reason why it will seek to make a row in the National Convention.

Advices from various parts of the State indicate that "Dick " Oglesby and Carter Harrison will be, respectively, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Illinois. Reports seem to agree also that Logan will have the support in the National Convention of the State delegation and all the district delegates of Illinois, except from two or three Chicago districts, where he is encountering opposition and may be beaten.

A city election occurs in Chicago on the second

tion is made up of live stock brokers and commis-sion men who are opposed to any action which may even temporily interefere with their handling of stock at this point,

Amusements are just now exceedingly dull for Chicago. The production of "Princess Ida" the coming week is the only event of any special interest.

Mr. George W. Cable was so successful with his resulting from his

readings from his Creole novels last week that returns for another week's engagement. BOSTON.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM-AFFRAYS-ART-HARVARD.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, March 22 .- The most important thing accomplished in the political line he State House this week is the ing the Democrats of the State House fully and un-deniably on record as opposed to Civil Service Reform. Incidentally to the frank expression of their disgust for the "whole business" whether in State or Nation they send out of the party all Democrats who had ever toler ated this "humbugging device of aristocratic plotters." the distinguished Delaware Senator, Bayard, especially was declared to be "ne Democrat." The bill, which passed the Senate nearly in the form in which it came from the ommittee by a party vote, the Republicans approving it and the Democrats opposing, is a thorough-going measure founded on the New-York Municipal Civil Service Reform measure. If the bill creating a Board of Public Works for Boston and glying the city aldermanic districts can be got through, a check will be given to the downward tendency of city politics, as sharp as that accomplished in New-York.

The attempt to upset the system of supervision of the Public Schools failed utterly at the meeting of the School Board and will hardly be renewed. The bill to furnish free text books to pupils in the Public Schools throughout the State has passed one branch of the Legislature.

The killing of a supposed burglar by a policeman in the cellar of a large boarding house brings out a sad affair. The man, Donovan, who was a good soldier and had many friends, had been for years employed in the house, and fancying he had some right there resented in a furious passion the attempts of the young polleeman whom the landlady summoned to turn him out. He clubbed the policeman severely with his own club, and in selfdefence the officer fired the fatal shot. The course of the woman is unfavorably commented on.

The drunken affray at the South End week before last, in which a young man was beaten with a bottle so that his life is still in danger, and in which one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of the city is mixed up as a witness if not principal, has not yet been investigated. and no arrests have been made. Public opinion will compel the Mayor to take some action before long with the Police Commissioners unless they act in the matter.

The death of George Fuller, the painter, has given a shock of pain to the community. He was just gathering his laurels in a beautiful exhibition of his works, the largest and best he had ever made. The great work for which he had been studying and choesing materials for years, an historical picture representing the trial of a young and pretty girl for whicheraft at Salem, is left on-finished. His "Arethusa," now on exhibition here, a full length nude of surpassing leveliness and chasteness of motive and expression, and of a color which artists liken to Titlan's, probably marks his highest point of achievement.

don" of Regnault to the Museum of Fine Aris, and there is hope that it may be forthcoming. The Museum has just neen enriched with a wonderfully complete collection of Japanese art, representing all its successive epochs. The expectation of adding another wing to the Museum building has been relinquished in view of the losses among Boston capitalists in rallway speculations. It is calculated that the losses in the Oregons alone, if spread around, would amount to about \$50,000 for each of 650 individuals.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge will soon welcome back its munificent head, Alexander Agassiz, from his trip to India. Ho has lately been ex-Agassiz, from his trip to India. Ho has lately been examining the great squarium at Naples with a view to the introduction of water into the laboratories of the Maseum at Cambridge, the new wing of which was built with his own money mostly, and on plans providing for an aquarum. Professor Agassiz's outlay from his own fortune on this institution has not been less than \$350,000.

The Harvard overseers very naturally objecting to their subordinate, the president of the university, referring to their

The Harvard overseers very naturally objecting to their subordinate, the president of the university, referring to them in his hast report as too old a class of men-to appre-ciate the progressive needs of the institution, and recom-mending the selection of younger men in future, resolved at their meeting on Wednesday that hereafter the presi-dent shall submit his report to them in writing before causing it to be printed and distributed.

PHILADLPHIA.

THE CHARITY BALL TROUBLE -SUCCESS OF "FALKA."

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, March 22.-It is suggested on of the unpleasant discussions by our tain religious bodies concerning the money offered the hospitals from the proceed sof the Charity Ball, hereafter all the profits of the ball be given to the Society for the Organization of Charities. Whatever may be thought of the matter otherwise, nobody can complain if the ladies and gentlemen under whose auspices the ball is given protect themselves from being ever again placed in such out religious organizations from the benefits of the ball, but it is proposed that if any of them desire its help they shall make application. In a word the idea is that in-stead of having it discussed by charities whother they will accept money offered by the Ball Committee, the Ball Committee will discuss their requests for its aid.

So numerous are the applications for space in the forthcoming Electrical Exhibition by the Franklin Institute that it is already evident that the buildings as originally planned will be too small. Work has been begun upon the buildings, and it is thought the necessary addition will be reade by using the old Pennsylvania Railread Depot.

The first annual ball of the Philadelphia section of L'Union Universelle de l'Art Culluaire" occurred at Musical Fund Hall on Thursday evening. Many people were surprised at the number of chefs that this ball showed to be in Philadelphia. Not long ago it was pubhished that there was but one private family in the city which employed a chef. Finelli promptly denied that, saying there were had a dozon or more. The ball, fancy dress, was a brilliant affair, and most creditable for a first attempt. The society was organized only last November.

November.

The success of "Falka," at Haverly's Taeatre, has been remarkable. After a three weeks' run which closes tonight, the company were to have gone to Chicago, thence to St. Louis, cinemanst, etc. A bird in the hand is worth many is the bush, and Haverly and McCauli wished to keep them here. And after a good deal of difficulty the arrangement was made. It was a genuine affair and not an advertising dodge. Haverly's has made a peculiar position for itself among Palladelphia theatres. It is the fastionable house and fasionable people go there, caring little what the attraction is. Haverly nimeelf says that theatre parties of thirty and forty engage scats a mouth or six weeks ahead without asking what is to be the bill.

Irving has crowded the Opera House this week. His Irving has crowded the Opera House this week. His

dinner to the Clover Club fo return for their entertainment of him upon his previous visit was a novelty in this way. No other artist to my remembrance has ever thought proper thus togseknowledge a compliment.

LIGHTNING STROKES IN FRANCE,

countering opposition and may be beaten.

A city election occurs in Chicago on the second Tuesday of April, when one-half the members of the Common Council are to be chosen. The Democratic ring has fully prepared for it by packing the election boards. In some wards the Republicans have no judges of election; in others, judges who are Republican in name only and will act in the interest of the Democratic and in no instance fair representation. To make matters worse, ministers and church-gatherings are beginning to talk about endorsing the Sunday laws, an agitation which always drives a large number of German voters over to the Democratis in local elections. Nothing but family quarrels can prevent the Democrats from carrying a majority of the wards.

The fast mail trains which Postmaster-General Gresham has arranged on the Bu lington and Quincy and the Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, leaving Chicago at 3 o'clock a. m., have created something like a boom among the Chicago morning newspapers, which now reach the nearer Western eities in time for the breakfast table, and gam from twolve to thirty-six hours in reaching the more distant points. The natural result is a howl from the newspapers of the smaller cities to the west of Chicago; but as the new trains make direct connection with the latest first mail from New-York and New-England, the commercial advantages of the arrangement are too important to make the protest of the country press dangerous.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has resolved that there are no end dispase as a contagions pleuropneumonia in the United States, no foot and mouth disease in Illinois, Iowa or Kansas, and that at no time within twenty years have the cattle, hogs and sheep of this country been so healthy as now. It has also sent a delegation to Washington to lobby against all cattle disease legislation. The associa-

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

NOTES OF THE ACADEMY AND WATER-COLOR SO-CIETY-EXHIBITIONS PRESENT AND TO COME-

The members of the Hanging Committee are in the midst of their work at the Academy, and the difficulties inseparable from dealing with 1,700 or 1,800 pictures in so limited a space have revived some mild and informal discussion of the much-talked-of project for the land just north of the Academy should be leased, and an addition built. But while this plan was still in probe occupied, it is understood, for a place of amusement It is impossible or at least not advisable to extend the Academy on the west, and there only remains the chance of growth in attitude. It would seem that the necessity of retaining skylights would prevent the addition of another story, but it has been suggested that the present galleries could be lighted from windows, while skylights would of course be readily attainable for the new upper story. This, as has been said, is but a suggestion and not likely to be adopted. For a change from skylights to windows would probably ruin the lower galleries in the eyes of most of the artists, and so practically nothing would be gained. Despite the various discussions it is entirely improbable that a majority of the Academicians would vote for any change in their building. They believe that it will answer all essential purposes for many years yet, despite its inconveniences, and the increasing pressure of the annual exhibitions.

Some 1,800 pictures are sent in this year. And about generation ago, Mr. Ingham, an artist of whom many New-Yorkers have pleasant memories, opposed the oc capancy of a small building in the ne Bond-st, by the Academy, because he considered that so much room was not needed. Quoth Mr. Ingham: There's room enough in the parlors of my house for all the pictures the Academy will ever hang."

Assie from the Academy, the increase in the number as well as the size of exhibitions has long since caused a demand for capacious and suitable exhibition galleries in this city. There are a few small galleries, but none of any considerable size, and the Academy is so constantly capled throughout the season that this year one s ciety has been paid to waive its tease, and another waits until summer for its exhibition. This need is severely elt by artists, but it is likely that the demand will meet with a response in some form. At present the permission to sub-let asked by the Water-Color Society for next year must have appeared meaningless to many, for there is no place in the city outside of the Academy where this Society can exhibit. It is unlikely that sufficient enthusiasm over the Sunday opening movement can be aroused among the members to lead to any extreme

of late in a purely practical spirit. A prominent reason for the recent prohibitory decision of the Academy Board of Control is said to have been that Sunday openings do not pay. On the other hand some of the water-color painters perience. One member says: "I don't think that there is a very lively interest taken in the question by most of the water-colorists. Probably a majority are somewhat in favor of Sunday openings, but they don't care enough about the matter to incur any extra expense." And an Academician gives it as his opinion that "the opposition of the Academy is largely that of passive conservatism. They have succeeded in getting along very well without Sunday openings thus far, and they are not encouraged

exhibition, to it code oils, water-colors, black and white work and sculpture. Works will be received from April 21 to April 29 by Franchs Hendricks, No. 4 East Fayette-st., for unpacking, delivery at the exhibition and The frontispiece of The Magazine of Art for April is an

Fayette-st., for unpacking, delivery at the exhibition and resimpment.

The frontispiece of The Magazine of Art for April is an engraving or Bottleeill's painting of "Esmerado di Bansfinelli," in the Constantine Ionides collection. "Bardens," by Charles Gregory, and "The Bravo." by Eurique erra, are also reproduced as full page diustrations. Professor Nicolas Bobke contributes a readable seatch of Basil Veresrchagin, the Russian battle painter, which is entitled "Battle and Travel." This is illustrated by a portrait of the artist and engravings from his paintings of "The Victors" and "The Vanquished"—the Turks and Russians at Telisch. The story of the artist's life is a series of adventures. After journeys throng, the Pyrenees, down the Danube and into the Caucasus, he followed the Russian army into Turkestan in 1867 and fought and sketched beside General Kaufman. He travelled in Central Asia, saw some not fighting against the Farriars on the Chineos frontier, and in 1874, after a period of biborious studio life in Paris and excibitions in London and St. Petersburg, he set out for India, lived there some two years, and "scaled at peril of his nife the Himalayas during the winter," Settling near Paris no proposed to paint two pictorial epics of the British conquest of India. He used two studies, "one an immense spartment, for winter work; and another for the summer, on a shedded platform moving on rails wife the sun, and canding him to paint all day in the open air," When Russia doclared war on the Porte he threw up everything and hurried to the van of the Russian armice under Generals Gourko, Strakoff and Skobeteff. Once he was badly wounded, but he saw the surrender of Osman at Fievan, crossed the battle of Telisch, served as collefor the staff in the cavarry rad on Adranopic, and was employed as a secretary during the preliminary negotiations for peace. During this time he made over fitty studies, many of which were exhibited in Adranopic, and was employed as a secretary during the preliminary negotiations fo

kestan. Another exhibition is in prospect at St. Petersburg.

The second article upon "The Country of Millet," by Hugh de T. Giazebrook, appears in this number. The close observation of the writer and his copions sketches of figures and seenes give pie esant acquaintance with the phases of peasant life which Millet loved. Of the people Mr. Giazebrook says: "Stardy independence, strong clan feeling that dictates the cortial 'good-morning, kinsman' or 'kinswoman.' Workers, not slave, they are all landowners. The women, matty, bright and mignounces their country colored and varied by day; at 'gottain mysterious and susgestive. For the stranger all this peasant life has wondrous charms. What subjects there are for the artist in the land! The breezy cattled moorlands dipping into rich valleys, their boid outlines standing in sharp 'value' against the distant sea 'tone.' The quiet villages; the quaint old mossy nooks bathed in noonday drowsines; the sudden rish of merry madeap children freed from school—these are all subjects for hispencil. Then, too, the douds in summy sabbatic calm, or warm interiors boay with white-capped spinners. Then dreamy eves, when strange mild figures creep toward home. With all this, towered manors, their ancient halls heaped up with corn and hay, or the close-walled priory group glad with loving sounds. . Millet used to come round, penel in hand, just as you are now, 'said an old woman to me who remembers his early years. 'the talked little, and always seemed thinking about things far away.'

Among the sonvenirs of the passing seasons Easter

far away.

Among the sonvenirs of the passing seasons Easter cards are yearly growing prettier and more popular, and Prang's designs for the approaching festival deserve attention. They have been furnished by such artists as W. Hamilton Gisson, Walter Satterice, Mrs. Fisher and Miss

MORRISANIA'S MALARIAL GHOST. THE REMARKABLE EXPERENCE OF OFFICER MULCAHY.

In West One-hundred-and-forty-seventh-st. beyond the reach of any animate thing that lacks the persistence and gay carelessness of the Morrisania goat, stands a two-storied, frame house, whereon hangs a tale

In the days when wild bramble and locust made the ravines and hills of Westchester fragrant with the sweet breath of spring-time, and before the unbalanced bidders had laid out the country in badiy-drained parallel ograms the house was built. The first tenants were a young man and his girl wite, and when the dusk of even ing came with its faint burden of malaria, the twam would sit and in the forgetfulness of love lay in enough ague to furnish work for a barrel of quaine. The girl wife died from too much dusk-of-evening, and the young man in his despair wilfully drank the water from the well near his house and in a few weeks he became en-

cased in lime rock. Since that prehistoric age, the nouse nained vacant and now rank weeds grow where once the roses bloomed and the young wife cought the

On a recent Saturday night the house acquired a new interest in the minds of the neighbors. A trifle after midnight while the moon was endeavoring to read the riot act to the clouds, a fear-

A trifle after midnight while the moon was endeavoring to read the riot act to the clouds, a fearful shrick and a "dull thud" were heard in the deserted cottage. Officer Mulcaby of the Thirty-third Procinct, who is a brave man, shoved an additional pound of lead into his night club and ascending the rocks entered the house. The policeman did not present himself at the station at 6 a. m. and the relief was commanded to leak for him. The officer on Mulcaby's post at 10 o'clock saw a welrd figure of a man stagger out of the home and climb down the rocks to the road. The figure had no hat, and the official decorations could not be distinguished through the triple layers of dust. It was the lil-tated Mulcaby. When the relief asked him a question the unfortunate man showed a disposition to become a gibbering idiot, and it was only after fifteen fingers of whiskey had been administered that he recovered his wonted intelligence. Mulcaby's story was a strange one, and stranger still at midnight, since Saturday, the same fearful cry has been h and by the neighbors.

Mulcaby said that whou he entered the house he found all in darkness, but bursting into a second room he saw what for a moment almost deprived him of reason. In a small apartment richly furnished a coffin was resting on two chairs. At its head sat a young man who rocked himself to and fro and waved his arms as though his grief was overwhelming. Sugaenly the cofin lid roce and a young woman stepped out. Going up to the young man she threw her mans about his neck and kissed him; then the woman climbed back into the coffin, and the young man threw his arms above his head and attered the crywhich had first attracted Mulcahy's attention. Then he saw the young man take the coffin on his shoulders and carry it down into the cellar. Mulcahy followed and saw him lower the coffin into a hole near the stairway and cover it with dir. Then the officer went up-stairs again, and entering the same room saw the coffin there and watched the young man go up to it and after gazi

by the relief.

This is Officer Mulcahy's first ghost story. His fellow-policemen think it a great success.

BRITISH TROOPS AGAINST ARABS.

BEFORE, AT AND AFTER TEB. THE PATH TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

THE PATH TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

From The London Dulty Nova.

Our line of march coincided with the path of retreat of the 4th of February. Beginning near the fort, skelet ans balf-covered with flesh dotted either aide of the line of advance for miles. On the scene of the massacre of Baker's square it was strewn literally with hundreds, numbers of them in the most extraordinary attitudes, as d with fleshless fingers contching in the sand. I noticed most of them lay on their faces, and showed one or more spear thrusts in the back, head, and neck. It was a hid-cons picture—these grinning, half-decomposed skeletons, in their position as esignificant of abject despair, and it would have horrified the most hardened against such sights.

sights.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

From the London Standard.

Our fires were kept up all night, and gave a will and picturesque appearance to the encampment. There were long lines of men sleeping as they were to march in the morning, while many gathered round the fire and smoked their pipes, and discussed the coming fight. Mingings with them, and distening to their conversation, I found that the men fully realized the rush with which their wild fock were likely to attack them, and thoroughly understood the necessity for meeting it with steadiness. Toward morning the rain fell heavily for a time, completely soaking its as we lay. Every one was glad when the refrecile sounded, the fires were piled alther again, and the men tried as best they could to dry themselves. Recarfast was eaten, and at 8 o'clock the force stood in their ranks in order—slient and ready to move forward. The first move was a short one, as they only advanced a few hundred yards from the spot where they had become a few hundred yards from the spot where they had become a few hundred yards from the spot where they had become a few hundred yards from the spot where they had become to eater they had the advance to eater they begin in carnest.

IN THE MIDST OF THE FRAY.

They have succeeded in getting along very well without Sunday openings thus far, and they are not encouraged to try experiments. Some of their patrons are hostile to the change, and others are influenced by Mr. Huntington's opinions." It is easy to understand that those brought personally in contact with Mr. Huntington would receive his views with the utmost deference and consideration. Yet there is reason for predicting that the Sanday openings will be more frequent next year than this.

Mr. F. M. Borgs, like the Messrs. Harrison, an American artist chiefly readent abroad, will shortly hold an exhibition of his works in this city.

Various inquiries have been received relative to means of visiting the galleries of Mr. W. T. Watters, of Baltimore. This information was supplied in the first article upon the Walfers collections published in Tim. Finitext. These galleries will be open to the published in Tim. Finitext. These galleries and Auril. A small admission fee is charged the great and Auril. A small admission fee is charged the great and Auril. A small admission fee is charged the great will be open to the published in Tim. Finitext. These galleries Mr. Wallers has received the great of the present of the importance of the interesting to make comparatively large number of visitors. It is to be hoped finit this interesting display may continue longer than was the original further of the artists. Those who visit the water-color exhibitions will the leaves the figure of the color of the interesting to make comparatively large number of visitors. It is to be hoped finit this interesting display may continue longer than was the original further of the artists of the color of the color of the interesting to make comparatively large number of visitors. It is to be hoped finit this interesting to make comparatively large number of visitors. It is to be hoped finit this interesting to make conjustive. Contributions will be received at the gallery of Moore & Co.

Circulars are issued for the toriteth exhibition of th concealed in it. These cons antly leap to their feet and rish at us, singly or by twos and threes, with fanatical valor, of the counting on till they fall dead almost at the muzzles of the rifles. During the hait the cavalry have moved round behind us, and we can now see them advancing toward a large mass of the enemy, who are making off in the distance. They are manifestly quickening their pace. Faster and faster they go; their sabres are fishing in the sunlight, and they dash late the mass of the enemy. Right through them they cut their way, and men turn sharp back again. The Arabs do not fly, but stand and fight stubbornly and gallantly, displaying as moch courage as against the Infantry. Again and again they are dispersed, but each time they gather together as the borsemen come on; and the cavalry, although cutting down many, go by no means scathless through them.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

From The London Daily News.

Old soldiers to whom I have spoken on the spot said they never met a more resolute foe in the course of all their service. The seene of the battlefield, which I again roae over on Saturday, justified this description of savage valor. The wells of El Iro are protected by two eartimests and a semi-circular line of entrenchments, including the ride pits, which had been dug wide and deep behind every bush, and which each contained a number of spearsmen. The entrenchments and pits were literally crammed with dead odies, many already had buried in the sond. The odject of the defenders was to spring up suddenly on the advancing line, and in the confusion caused by their saiden appearance and rusa, to break miste the square. Had we advanced upon their front they might have had some chance of more or less partial success: but the Araba, attacked in their rear, were themselves surprised. Judging from what I saw, I should think the estimate of 2,000 killed on the side of the enemy rather under than over the mark. The space tasks the entrenchments was thickly strewn with bodies, especially about the few rulned brick buildings. Near the building which Colonel Burnaby helped clear with his double-barvelled rifle charged with backshot, I counted among a giret heap of bodies those of seven boys, not one of whom was more than twelve. They found a ser the battle, and when the troops were searching about the inclosure, a youth typig unobserved amongst a crowd of dead and dying started up, and rushed with a drawn kaife on two of our men, who, taken aback, ran for some distance, and then turning round, hot him. The adventure caused a brief common to in the camp, for more might be furking unseen. At some distance outside an Arab sprang like a cut upon the back of one of our soldiers, and thed to cut his throat. An officer rushing up prisolies the Arab through the heart, barely in time to save the soldier's life.

If the PRISONERS.

THE PRISONERS.

The Prison The London Dully Need.

I visited the prisoners and heard theer story through Major McDonald, who examined them. One of them confirmed the story brought into Frinkital and Stakim laterly about the negotiations between the rebels and the Tokar garrison, but aid not say that the whole had gone over to the Mahdi party. He said that the Sheikh Kadra, commanding the rebels near Tokar, had sent to Osman Digma for reinforcements against Baker; that Osman was only able to send 1,000, of whom the narr stor was one, a native of Stakim. He well knew the difference between Englishmen and Expitians, and said its countrymen and no quarrel with the British. "We have no enunity against you, and don't was to war upon you, said the other, "why are you here!" was the sharp, semewhat ferseins reiort. Asked what the original strounds of the rebellion were, several prisoners repided, the hinstiec, indifference, and often crucky of the Exystam Government, with which they would forever refuse to come to terms, and of which they spake in terms of indignation and contempt. The whole of this part of the interview clearly tended to the conclusion that the rebellion began in misruic, and was next developed by the religious chiefs. One of the number gave out that Osman Digmawonid now submit. "Never," protested another. All through the conversation the prisoners apparently were candid and straightforward. "What will the Mahdi do!" was tho next question. "The Mahdi is invincible," was the reply, "What, then, about to-day's battle "inquired the English officer, who this time had the best of it, as a long pauso and silence proved. The talk then turned upon the battle, and the chief spokesman of the prisoners inquired with an air of surprise why brave, nonest people like the English officer, who this time had the best of it, as thong pauson and silence proved. The talk then turned upon the battle, and the chief spokesman of the prisoners inquired with an air of surprise why brave, nonest people like

THE RELIEF OF TOKAR.

From The Lendon Times.

General Stewart, on riding forward to reconnotive within 400 yards of the town, was met by an inhabitant running out, then the whole people, aware of our friendliness, burst forth, dancing and shouting, and the soldiers firing their rides in the air for joy. It was difficult to maintain the ranks, with such armor did men press into them, kis ing the bands of officers and soldiers. There is plenty of water, but the small number of wells renders the watering of men and horse most difficult. Fatigue parties will have to work all night to na sufficient amply. There appears to be no further fear of the rebels, unless in regard to the safety of convoys. The enemy were completely discouraged by their defaat, and evacuated the town on the approach of the British troops. On the appearance of the advance guard the inhabitants rushed forward with demonstrations of joy, waving flags, firing guns, dancing and kis-diag the hands of the General. The cavairy naving and kis-diag the hands of the General. The oavairy naving secured the town and acclamations of thankfulness and entered the town and acclamations of thankfulness and welcome, and peculiar shrill sounds from the Arab women